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psychic automatisms of T. Teresa, a young woman 28 years of age, whose first hysterical attack occurred in 1890, brought on probably by persecutory ideas, and who wrote a number of letters in the name of other persons, conscious knowledge of which she seemed not to possess. Dr. Antonini considers the case one of great importance, since the phenomena are remarkably like those of the slate and other writers among the so-called "mediums." The autosuggestion in both cases is much the same and to the persecutory delirium of Teresa may correspond the "faith" of the mediums, both giving a certain logic to their productions.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

L'Isterismo infantile. Studio critico e contributo clinico del Dott. AURELIO LUI. *Ibid.*, pp. 745-771.

In this article Dr. Lui gives an excellent *résumé* of the most recent discussions of infantile hysteria, besides two observations of his own and bibliography of over 50 titles. The frequency of hysteria seems to be greatest between the eighth year and puberty; girls suffer somewhat more than boys, but in the early years the difference may be very small, the sexes being as yet not so markedly divergent; heredity and errors in the education of the child are important factors; onanism has rather a predisposing than a causal value; bad nutrition and its train, infectious diseases, imitation, etc., play their significant rôle. Noteworthy is the enormous psychic hyperæsthesia and excessive impressionability and irritability of character in hysterical children, and their tendencies towards precocious development. One must be careful, however, to distinguish the simply nervous from the hysterical and by watching the development of the psychic habits of the child detect the outburst of real hysteria. While suggestion in the waking state is universally commended, much difference of opinion exists as to hypnotic suggestion as a therapeutic in infantile hysteria, Dr. Lui holding, with Joffroy, that the latter should only be used in the gravest cases, if at all.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sull' Influenza dell' insonnio sperimentale sul ricambio materiale. Ricerche del Dott. GIULIO TAROZZI. *Riv. di Patol. Nerv. e Ment.* (Firenze.) Vol. IV (1899), pp. 1-23.

Detailed account, with many tables of experiments concerning the effects of insomnia upon the organic metabolism of adult dogs. The general conclusion is that "there exist special mechanisms, regulative of the metabolisms, and when the function of these is once interrupted, 'organic failure' rapidly supervenes, followed by death,"—in the cases under consideration death occurred at from one to 4 days. It would appear that under these abnormal conditions the elimination of N is sensibly increased only at a very advanced period of the experiment—the augment continuing till death; the H_2SO_4 and the P_2O_5 present no constant characteristic modifications, while the Cl diminishes constantly in the last days before death.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Ricerche sperimentali sull' origine di alcuni errori della memoria del Dott. JACOPO FINZI. *Ibid.*, pp. 101-110.

The conclusion arrived at by the author, whose researches are to appear in Kraepelin's *Arbeiten*, is that "the errors of memory are, within certain limits, a normal phenomenon in the process of the fixation of recollection,"—the principal source of error being in the action of the impressions previously fixed.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.